

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,
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ALL TRANSMISSION ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Electoral Ticket.

For the State at large—HON. ELIJAH HISE,

First District—COL. R. D. GILHOLSON.
Second " JOHN P. DEVEREUX.
Third " J. M. FLEMING.
Fourth " TIMOLEON CRAVENS.
Fifth " BERIAH MAGOFFIN.
Sixth " E. F. RICE.
Seventh " WM. D. REED.
Eighth " R. W. WOOLLEY.
Ninth " R. D. CRANTON.
Tenth " HIRAM KELLEY.

THURSDAY, — JUNE 12, 1856.

We give in our columns some account of the disgraceful scenes in New Orleans, at the election of the 2d of June. It would be unjust to hold the whole scatified American party responsible for these deeds. There are, doubtless, in New Orleans, as there are here, men of that party who look at this lawless conduct at the polls with abhorrence; but why do they not prevent such scenes? How is it that men who would not do an act of personal dishonesty, who have both character and property at stake, will allow such deeds to pass without a protest? Are we to have them? We had hoped not; but the news from New Orleans shows that a repetition—not impossible; and we hear every day of threats—that legal voters of Louisville shall be disfranchised, as were last August, and by the same means.

The occurrences in the Court-House yard, on Tuesday night, prove that there were men on the ground prepared for a riot, and were only prevented in that purpose by the timely interference of the Chief of Police. So the disorders and riot of last year began; the impunity that ruffianism enjoyed, inspired the lawless with boldness, until the anomalies of bloody Monday were consummated. Beside the blood-stained characters we have acquired, and the unenviable reputation that has supplanted our good name, our readers know what this city has suffered in her material property. Let us now observe the harvest of progress reaped in this prosperous season by all our neighboring cities, and then look at Louisville. It is useless to dispute facts that are patent to all eyes; and there is but one cause for their existence. Shall this cause remain? Shall it be revisited in all its intensity?

Previous to last August, the Democrats made a proposition to have an equal number of each party of responsible, known men, at the polls. We know that individuals of the Know-Nothing party approved it; but how was it treated by the ruling power of that party?—with contempt. We were told that the Mayor had charge of the peace of the city, and that it was disrespectful to him. The history of the sixth of August is a ghastly com ment on the frivolous excuse.

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance the other day, to secure a peaceful election here after. It was wise and just measure, and called for by the past, as well as by the distress which now prevails to the greatest injury of the city. It was rejected in the Common Council, upon a series of worthless excuses. What law-abiding citizen, be he Democrat or Know-Nothing, does not desire to see such an ordinance passed, and faithfully executed? Take any account of the past, fair or true, and we come to the same result. If foreigners provoke riots, or Americans, the precautions are equally necessary. Indeed, the rejection of the ordinance looks like an admission, that the authors of the intent that we should not have law and order. We know that individuals of the Know-Nothing party approved it; but how was it treated by the ruling power of that party?—with contempt.

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The Washington Union, good Democratic authority, has succeeded, that the whole Northern Democracy, including Cass, Douglass, Tammey, and others, are in full sympathy with the constitutional right of states to take up slaves to carry into the West. The Wash. and Union declared that the rank and file leaders of the North are a majority in favor of the right of states to carry slaves into the West, and will make no distinction between them and the rest of the border.

The Washington Union never made this statement. If the editor of the Journal says so, he is treated with courtesy, let him stick to the truth. To the former statement, we never saw it in the most flagrant form. Our municipal government, which is the chief power in the city, was struck with palsy. Violence and brutality ran riot. No man was safe except one able to defend himself without aid from the authorities. Quotidiana and peaceable men, who never thought of such a thing, were compelled to carry arms whenever they left their houses.

The result is a mockery of truth and justice, and a shameful line on self government. A party is successful which denies theoretically and practically every principle of freedom, and advocates the very reverse. An army by calling itself American. Strangers of all nations and education are found who are willing to accept the benefit of these atrocious villains and step forward in defense of their perpetrators.

This was followed by some new unforeseen incident of the State of Kentucky, which compelled us to live under this sign of terror for several years. Unless the public-spirited citizens of New Orleans take some effectual measures to redeem themselves, they will continue the slave of the Southern Confederacy, and will be compelled to live under this sign of terror for several years.

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"The facts that he (Buchanan) was not in the Newark fight, and was his mainstay in the North, will constrain him to commit himself more utterly and absolutely to the slave power than another would do. And no man ever evinced a greater pliancy or subversiveness to that power than James Buchanan."

The Courier and Enquirer, New York, and Free-soil, says:

"Mr. Buchanan's indifference to the Nebraska-Kansas bill has not been manifested in a party or the highest in the gift of the people. It stands purged of all regret for the wrongs of the slaves, and is the champion of the slaves' program. From the start, he was the favorite of Virginia, the most ardent slaveholder, and the most uncompromising advocate in every holding. The same State which, in the year 1830, gave the first great pre-arrangement to the Constitution, and which through to his nomination, has now the honor of sending him, the man of all the slaves, to the White House. He is the living exhorter to sustain a false charge. In fact, the editor of the Journal, as we proved some time ago, held this very doctrine himself. Perhaps that is the best evidence that it is akin to Free-soilism. We believe the doctrine an error; but as it is a question for the judiciary, and not for Congress or the President, to settle, we have not spent any time discussing it."

The Lexington Observer and Reporter echoes the staff of the Louisville Journal:

"On the first ballot, Buchanan, the Free-soiler, the old despiser of the Democracy, received one hundred and thirty-five votes, of which one hundred and one were cast by delegates from the free States.

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